

In the Claims

Applicant presents a full set of claims showing markups of the claims with insertions and deletions indicated by underlining and strikethrough text (or double bracketing), respectively.

1. (Currently amended) A method of obtaining substantially pure cannabidiol (CBD) from plant material, which has a purity of greater than 95% as determined by area normalisation of an HPLC profile, which method comprises the following steps:

(a) obtaining a cannabidiol-containing primary extract of the plant material by maceration, percolation or solvent extraction and optionally conducting a further secondary solvent extraction step to obtain a secondary extract,

(b) selectively isolating the cannabidiol by dissolving the primary or secondary extract obtained in (a) in a non-polar solvent which is a C5-C12 straight chain or branched alkane or a carbonate ester of a C1-C12 alcohol to form a solution; and

(c) removing insoluble material from ~~this the~~ solution by filtration and evaporating the solvent from the solution to ~~obtain~~ selectively isolate the substantially pure cannabidiol.

2. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 1 wherein the substantially pure preparation of cannabidiol (CBD) has a chromatographic purity of 98% or greater, ~~preferably 99% or greater, and most preferably 99.5% or greater~~ by area normalisation of an HPLC profile.

3. (Original) A method according to claim 2 wherein the substantially pure preparation of cannabidiol has a melting point in the range of from 64 to 66°C.

4. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 2 wherein the substantially pure preparation of cannabidiol comprises less than 1%, ~~preferably less than 0.8%, more preferably less than 0.6%, more preferably less than 0.4%, more preferably less than 0.2% and most preferably less than 0.1%~~ Δ^9 THC.

5. (Canceled)

6. (Original) A method according to claim 1 wherein the solvent is pentane, hexane or propyl carbonate.
7. (Original) A method according to claim 6 wherein the solvent is pentane.
8. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the cannabidiol-containing primary extract of the plant material is a botanical drug substance (BDS) derived from the plant material.
9. (Canceled)
10. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 8 wherein the botanical drug substance is prepared by solvent extraction with carbon dioxide, ethanol, methanol or hexane.
11. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 10 wherein the botanical drug substance is prepared by a process comprising solvent extraction with carbon dioxide (CO₂), followed by a secondary extraction step to remove a proportion of the non-target materials.
12. (Original) A method according to claim 11 wherein the secondary extraction step is ethanolic precipitation.
13. (Original) A method according to claim 11 which further includes a charcoal clean-up step.
14. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 13 wherein the botanical drug substance is prepared by a process comprising:
 - i) decarboxylation of the plant material,
 - ii) solvent extraction with liquid CO₂, to produce a crude botanical drug substance,
 - iii) precipitation with C1-C5 alcohol to reduce the proportion of non-target materials,
 - iv) removal of the precipitate,
 - v) treatment of the resulting solution with activated charcoal, and

vi) removal of C1-C5 alcohol and water, thereby producing a final botanical drug substance.

15. (Previously presented) A method of obtaining substantially pure cannabidiol (CBD) from plant material comprising:

- i) decarboxylation of the plant material,
- ii) solvent extraction with liquid CO₂, to produce a crude botanical drug substance,
- iii) precipitation with ethanol to reduce the proportion of non-target materials,
- iv) filtration to remove the precipitate,
- v) treatment of the resulting solution with activated charcoal,
- vi) removal of ethanol and water from the solution to produce a CBD-enriched extract,
- vii) re-dissolving the CBD-enriched extract in a C5-C12 straight chain or branched alkane or a carbonate ester of a C1-C12 alcohol, and
- viii) removal of solvent from the solution of step vii) to obtain substantially pure CBD.

16. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 15 wherein the solvent of step vii) is pentane.

17. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the substantially pure cannabidiol is obtained in crystalline form.

18. (Currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the substantially pure preparation of cannabidiol (CBD) has a chromatographic purity of 98% or greater, preferably 99% or greater, and most preferably 99.5% or greater by area normalisation of an HPLC profile.

19. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 18, wherein the substantially pure preparation of cannabidiol is a white crystalline solid at room temperature.

20. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 19, wherein the substantially pure preparation of cannabidiol has a melting point in the range of from 64 to 66°C.

21. (Currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 18, wherein the substantially pure preparation of cannabidiol comprises ~~less than 1%, preferably less than 0.8%, more preferably less than 0.6%, more preferably less than 0.4%, more preferably less than 0.2% and most preferably less than 0.1%~~ Δ^9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).
22. (Currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 18, wherein the substantially pure preparation of cannabidiol comprises less than 1%, ~~preferably less than 0.8%, more preferably less than 0.6%, more preferably less than 0.4%, more preferably less than 0.2% and most preferably less than 0.1%~~ cannabiol (CBN).
23. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1 comprising the steps of:
- i) decarboxylation of the plant material,
 - ii) solvent extraction with liquid CO₂, to produce a crude botanical drug substance,
 - iii) precipitation with ethanol to reduce the proportion of non-target materials,
 - iv) filtration to remove the precipitate,
 - v) treatment of the resulting solution with activated charcoal,
 - vi) removal of ethanol and water from the solution to produce a CBD-enriched extract,
 - vii) re-dissolving the CBD-enriched extract in pentane, and
 - viii) removal of pentane from the solution of step vii) to obtain substantially pure CBD.
24. (Canceled)
25. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the substantially pure preparation of cannabidiol has an HPLC profile with a CBD retention time of 5.1-5.8 minutes.